# Fron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE. IRONTON, - - - MISSOURL

## NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

THE Republican Convention of the Twelfth Illinois District nominated Hon. T. L. Morrison for Congress.

THE Mexican Government declines to allow.Gen. Hatch to follow Victorio across the boundary, on account of its establishing a dangerous precedent.

THE President of the Memphis Board of Health published a card on the 19th denying the report that a case of yellow fever party. had occurred in that city. He says no case of any kind at all resembling yellow fever has occurred in Memphis this year.

DR. TANNER entered upon the twentyfirst day of his fasting at Clarendon Hall, New York, on the 18th. Pulse, temperature and respiration were all nearly normal; weight, 135 pounds, a total decrease of 22 1-2 pounds since the beginning of his fast.

THE new census gives the following all kinds. The aggregate loss is \$100,000. population to the cities named: New Orleans, 215,230; Richmond, Va., 63,243; Nashville, 43,453; Dallas, Tex., 33,466; Mobile, Rivers, died at Louisville on the 21st. 29,000; Little Rock, 15,000; Knoxville, Tenn., 13,928, and Macon, Ga., 12,695.

THE reported serious illness of Senator Cameron is contradicted upon the authority of that gentleman himself, who declares that he never felt better in his life. It is now reported that he will take an active part in the canvass.

DR. C. B. WHITE, Sanitary Director of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association, and New Orleans, nor has there been a case in lynched by an infuriated mob. that city this summer.

THE survey of the Mississippi River, under the direction of the Coast Survey, will not begin until October, when the weather becomes more suitable. It is then proposed to place seven parties on the lower river, and to press the work forward with all the energy consistent with accurate work.

accepting the nomination for the Presidency groom 41. The newly married couple will by the National Prohibition party. He says | take up their residence in San Luis Potosi. that "he considers the suppression of the liquor traffic to be an object of far greater was experienced in New Hampshire on the importance than any other claiming the at- evening of the 20th. tention of the country."

THE Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Pope to turn over to the civil authorities Payne and his followers, arrested for trespassing upon Indian territory, and meanwhile the Attorney-General is to determine upon the method of prosecution to which they will be subjected.

rived in the United States 72,567 immigrants. Of this number Ireland furnished the largest quota, and Germany the next largest. The immigrant arrivals at the port of New York alone for the year ending June 30 were 263,726, against 9,224 for the preceding twelve months.

THE State Department is in receipt of information that the vessel which recently fired on two American schooners in Cuban waters was the Canto, a small screw steamer belonging to the Spanish navy. No formal presentation of the case will be made to the Spanish Government until the report of Admiral Wyman has been received.

THE Mississippi State Board of Health on the 16th passed an order that no railroad cars shall be allowed to enter Mississippi, and no steamboat or other water craft shall be allowed to land at any point in the State, unless they have undergone examination by an officer of the National Board of Health. Persons from New Orleans must have certificates that they have not been exposed to

It is said that a large amount of fraudulent scrip, purporting to be abstracts of title to lands in Marshall County, Kans., has been negotiated in Ohio, principally in Loraine County. Many persons in that section, of limited means, who purchased with the purpose of becoming permanent residents in Marshall County, have been victim- by an irate creditor, is recovering. He will ized. The lands thus sold, and to which no title whatever is conveyed, are what are known as the "Larimer Lands," lying in to Put-in-Bay, was ditched near Knox's the northern portion of Marshall County.

THE July report of the Department of Agriculture indicates a large increase in and a generally promising condition of the crop. Oats, except in the Gulf States, are good; potatoes are everywhere abundant and free from disease; rye and barley are up to the average. Fruits of all kinds are excellent and plentiful. Wool-growing has been very extensively carried on in many of the States this year. In Kansas the increase in the yield is 42 per cent.; in Texas and Nebraska 15 per cent.; in the Territories the average increase is 20 per cent. Only in California and New Hampshire has there been a falling off.

sent to the District Attorney for the Western was consumed, and she died within a few District of Arkansas to prosecute Payne and all other invaders of the Indian Territory who have been guilty of a second trespass. The law is that on being caught the first time, trespassers shall be turned off an Indian reservation, and warned; for the second offense they are liable to prosecution and fine. Payne, of the twenty-two captured, is the only one whom the military authorities have any knowledge of being a trespasser for the second time. Further inquiry as to whether others of the party have been guilty will be made.

A RECENT decision of general interest regarding short-paid or unpaid mail matter is as follows: Where third or fourth-class mail matter is deposited in the Post-office insufficiently prepaid, or where first-class matter is deposited without one full rate, the Postmaster should not forward it; but if by inadvertence it is forwarded, the Postmaster at the office of delivery should only collect postage remaining unpaid. If first, third or fourth-class matter be deposited in the i'ost-office without any prepayment, it majority. Gen. Gonzales has a plurality, should be held, but if forwarded by mistake, the amount collected upon delivery gress, in which event President Diaz will should be double the postage which should have been prepaid.

### PERSONAL AND GENERAL

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at the Hudson River Tunnel, Jersey City, at an which twenty men were killed, while eight others had an almost miraculous escape. The accident was caused by the escape of compressed air, which was relied upon to help sustain the roof. The falling of the roof closed the air-lock into the tunnel, and the water rising rapidly cut off the escape of the twenty men who were at work in the shaft at a depth of sixty-five feet. The eight who escaped were in the air-chamber when the water began to rush in, and just saved themselves by running up the ladder.

A LATER report regarding the result of the election in Mexico says that Gen. for Governor on the first ballot; Robert A. Gonzales has been elected President by a Campbell, of St. Louis, for Lieutenant-Govlarge majority. While the President-elect ernor; Robert D. Ray, of Carroll, for Suovation, some person shot at him from the Louis, for Secretary of State; Philip E. street. The bullet missed its intended vic- Chappel, of Cole, for Treasurer; John tim, wounding two other persons in the Walker, of Howard. for Auditor.

SECRETARY THOMPSON made a Republican speech at Denver on the 20th.

TROUBLE is reported between the Indians and whites in Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory, owing as alleged to nated for Governor of Vermont by the Demthe encroachments of settlers.

A RECENT storm in Monroe County, the choicest grapes and also ruined grain of CAPT. JAMES D. HAMILTON, one of

the oldest pilots on the Mississippi and Ohio A MOB at Lincoln, N. Mex., have been ridding the country of malefactors by taking

prisoners out of the Jail and riddling them with bullets. They also served the Sheriff in the same manner, because he objected to this summary method of disposing of his year. JUSTIN HOFFMAN, a shoemaker living

near Pittston, Pa., while crazed by drink shot and fatally wounded his wife and young child, and seriously wounded another child Dr. Jones, President of the Board of Health, | named Hooke, who was standing by. He was certify there is not a case of yellow fever in locked up just in time to save his being

REPRESENTATIVE HOOKER has been renominated by the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District of Mississippi.

THE marriage of Miss Bertie Ord, daughter of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, to Gen. Trevino, Commander of the Northern Division of the Mexican Army, was celebrated with unusual ceremony in San Antonio on the GEN. NEAL Dow has written a letter 20th. The bride is 23 years of age; the

A VERY perceptible earthquake shock

THE Egyptian obelisk to be erected in the City of New York, presented by the Khedive, arrived on the 20th in the steamer Dessouk, Lieut. Gorringe, commander. The pedestal is 70 feet long, eight feet square at the base and five feet three inches at the top. The pedestal weighs 43 tons and the founda-

three lives were lost. Mrs. L. J. Nesmith. wife of Lieut. Nesmith, United States Army, Miss Bessie Fanshaw, aged twelve years, daughter of Mr. J. R. Fanshaw, Secretary of The Fatal Accident in the Hudson the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and Miss Bessie Deakon, of Philadelphia, were the victims. Mrs. Nesmith was a fine swimmer, and she led the way into the water, the girls following her until they got up to their arm-pits; then Miss Deakon and Miss Fanshaw became frightened. The lady turned to assist them out. The water being deep, and a strong eddy having formed where they stood, all seemed to loose their footing, and were carried beyond their depth.

THE Texas cattle fever is reported as prevalent in some localities in Southern

Two Leadville police officers, John Carbelle and Stewart, were shot and it was thought both fatally wounded, on the night of the 17th, by a desperate character named Bakewell, whom they were trying to arrest.

MAJOR THOMAS WOODWARD and C. M. Munden, two prominent citizens of Princess Anne County, Va., got into a dispute on the 17th in which pistols were used. Woodward was killed and Munden fatally wounded. Both were partially intoxicated. RICKLEY, the Columbus (O.) Bank President, who was shot at a few days ago

lose the use of both eyes. An excursion train from Indianapolis Siding, O., on the 19th, on the return trip over the Wabash Railroad. Edward Stewart, of Noblesville, Ind., was killed, and about twenty persons were injured, among the acreage under tobacco in several States, them the following, none of whom it was thought could recover: Walter H. Rivers, of

Steward Hurst, of Peru, and Herman Minten, of Athens. MRS. DENNING wife of Rev. B. V. Denning, pastor of the M. E. Church at Council Grove, Kansas, was fatally burned on the 18th by her clothing taking fire while It is stated that instructions have been rolling upon the floor. Her entire clothing

> minutes after help had arrived. THE Princess Louise is going to the German baths, by order of her physicians. She has never fully recovered from the injuries received by her at Ottawa last winter. Prince Leopold will accompany her home to

> TURKEY is making extensive preparations in case of war with Greece. It is reported from Berlin that a number of German staff officers have, with the consent of the Emperor, engaged to go to Turkey and reorganize the military institutions. They will resign from the German service, with the understanding that they shall be restored to

their present rank upon their return. A SAW-MILL boiler exploded near Gettysburg, Darke County, O., blowing the mill to tatters and instantly killing William Reid, the fireman, and seriously injuring six

other persons. THE recent Presidential contest in Mexico did not result in an election by the popular vote, neither candidate having a and it is believed he will be elected by Conenter the Cabinet as Minister of War and become Chief of the Army.

THE project of erecting a statue to the late Prince Napoleon in Westminster Abbey, which had the countenance of the Queen, has been declared by the House of early hour on the morning of the 21st, by Commons (161 to 147) to be "inconsistent with the national character of the edifice."

> THE House of Commons on the 20th passed the Irish Relief Bill. Manila has again been partially destroved by an earthquake. Full particulars

### LATE NEWS ITEMS.

not received.

THE Missouri Democratic State Convention, which met at Jefferson City on the 21st, nominated Col. Thomas T. Crittenden was on a balcony at Guanajato receiving an pyeme Judge; Michael K. McGrath, of St.

> A NEGRO named John Houston was lynched near Shelbyville, Tenn., on the night of the 21st, for committing an assault upon the six-year-old daughter of a white man. EDWARD J. PHELPS has been nomi-

ocratic State Convention. THE President has appointed Gen. Mich , destroyed many vineyards filled with Henry S. Hindopker, of Germantown, Postmaster at Philadelphia. Gen. Hindopker commanded the "Buck-tail" regiment at Gettysburg, where he lost his right arm.

DURING the month of June this year \$28,049,859 worth of breadstuffs were exported from this country, against \$17,210,710 worth exported in 1879. During the year ending June 30 the value of the breadstuffs exported was \$277,226,762, against \$201,776,-499 worth exported during the preceding

S. C. PETERS, A. W. Davis and H. Marks, proprietors, together with fifty others, attaches of Boyd & Peters' Circus, were arrested at Greensburg, Pa., charged with abducting Miss Salome Burkett, aged 14, from her home in Somerset County. The girl's story of her treatment was almost too horrible for belief. Great excitement prevailed at Somerset and Greensburg on account of the outrage and mob law was feared.

A BOLD robbery was committed at the private bank of Fisher, Preston & Co., in Detroit, on the 22d. While the clerk, Fred. D. Gifford, was alone, a stranger appeared at the opening of the wire screen in the counter and expressed desire to buy some Government bonds. As Gifford was about to reply the stranger suddenly reached through the aperture and struck him on the temple with a slungshot. The blow felled him to the floor and temporarily rendered him in-

He complained somewhat of vertigo The pedestal weighs 43 tons and the founda-ion 74 tons.

A SAD drowning casualty occurred at A SAD drowning casualty occurred at He complained somewhat of vertigo and action, and equality of opportunity, shall covered sufficiently to take his customary ride and to write a few letters. His pulse During the month of June there ar- Atlantic City, N. J., on the 19th, by which was somewhat weaker than ordinary. Weight, 131 1-2 pounds, a decrease of 26 pounds since he began his fast.

# River Tunnel.

NEW YORK, July 21. Ar an early hour this morning a caisson leading to the entrance of the Hudson River Tunnel, constructing at Sixteenth Street, Jersey City, caved in, carrying with it an immense quantity of earth.

The following is the official report of the Hudson River Tunnel Company through

Engineers Speilman and Brush: Were carried beyond their depth.

James Donegan, who shot and killed Policeman Criego, at Santa Fe, N. M., was hanged by a mob on the morning of the 17th.

The Texas cattle fever is reported as were in the tunical at the cine, of whom eight escaped through the air-lock and twenty were killed. The accident occurred at the connection of the iron plates with the brick wall of the working shafts, which during the changing of shifts was probably not watched by the men as closely as it should have been, and the compressed air was allowed to escape and the compressed air was allowed to escape. The compressed air is relied upon to assist in supporting the roof, which was also sustained by strong timber bracing, and escape of air has always been prevented by stopping any leaks with waste silt. As the roof fell, the plate closed the door of the air-lock into the tunnel and the water rising rapidly cut off the e-cape of the twenty men who were killed. The roof was all in position and securely bolted. The connection of the iron plates with the shaft was being made at the time of the accident. Work will be prosecuted night and day with all the men that can be advan-tageously employed until the bodies are re-covered, which will probably take about three

The following is gleaned from statements of survivors: The eight men saved had been doing some The eight then saved had been doing some work above the tunnel for the night Superintendent, Michael Birdsall, and were again descending into the tunnel through the cy.indrical barrel, six feet in diameter and fourteen feet in length. This is called the airlock, and serves to preserve the density of the atmosphere of the tunnel, which in turn is exerted by the foreign of air through pipes. is secured by the forcing of air through pipes from pumps. There is a door in each end of the air-lock. They both open inward. At each side of the doors are round windows of Indianapolis, private secretary of Hon. W. thick glass, through which, from outside the air-lock, a view can be obtained of the work air-lock, a view can be obtained of the work were inside of the tunnel. and workmen inside of the tunnel. Moses Pearson, night engineer, at this moment ap-proached the engine-room. While nearing the huge iron compressed-air chamber he suddenly stopped with an ejaculation of alarm, then quickly running to the superintendent, he exclaimed: "Mike, for God's sake what does that mean?" at the same time pointing out just beyond the mouth of the working snaft, she was getting supper. She was alone in the house at the time, and made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to extinguish the flames by wrapping herself in a shawl and rolling upon the floor. Her entire clothing wind. Bridgain spraing to the inducer where the men had gone down and soon reached the bottom and hastened to one of the round glass windows beside the door of the air-lock and known as "dead eyes." He tried the door. It was fast because one at the other end was open and the force of the compressed air in the tunnel was full upon the one nearest in the tunnel was full upon the one nearest him. As he looked he rapped loudly on the window and door. All of the eight men who had last gone down had not yet left the airlock. They were in the act of passing through when, by motions and gestures, the Superintendent signaled them to return. Suddenly he saw them start and turn their gaze towards the work and in the next intent. the work, and in the next instant a heavy succession of thuds was heard and felt, for they shook the ground. A horrible fright in a flash appeared on the faces of the men inside, and one with a crowbar rushed to the outer head-lights and in an instant hed crowbar them outwards. This rushed to the outer head-lights and in an instant had crushed them outwards. This gave vent to the compressed air that filled the tunnel. It relieved the pressure on the outer door, which Birdsall pushed inward, allowing the men in the air-lock means of egress. No volition of theirs was necessary to carry them out, for amid the heavy thud of falling earth and crush of savnorting timbers the and crash of supporting timbers the more terrible sound of rushing water came fast terrible sound of rushing water came fast upon them. The moment in which Superintendent Woodland with those who had gone in cried out to those in the air-lock: "Go, hurry, do the best you can for yourselves, and then come for us," his voice was choked by the rush of water that surged through the air-lock—and swept eight men into the working shaft where, with Birdsali, they were lost to each other in the maelstrom of frothing water that soon filled the shaft to a depth of thirty feet. The men rose to the surface and reached the ladders and sa'ety, leaving twenty of their fellows crushed or drowned.

General Arthur's Letter of Accept-

NEW YORK, July 18. Following is the letter of acceptance of General Arthur: DEAR SIR: I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implies an approval of the principles declared by the Convention, but re-cent usage permits me to add some expres-sion of my own views.

The right and duty to secure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in the front. The authority of the National Government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. Acts of Congress for ten years have in New York and elsewhere done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the bal-lot and count have been again and again subjected, sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole State, often placing not only in Congress, but on the Bench and in Legislatures, numbers of men never chosen by the people. The Democratic party, since gaining possession of the two Houses of Congress, has made these laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and despite all resistance has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze them. This aggressive majority holdly attempted to extort from the Executive his approval of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise. destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of
the veto power would be punished by withholding appropriations necessary to carry on
the Government, and these threats were actually carried out by refusing needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of Congress lasting for months and resulting in
concessions to this usurping demand which
are likely, in many States, to subject the
majority to the lawless will of a minority.
Ominous signs of public disapproval alone
subdued this arrogant power into a sullen surrender for the time being of a part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly
approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always
insisted, and now insists, that the Government
of the United States of America is empowered
and in duty bound to effectually protect the
elections denoted by the Constitution as nationary threats that a constitutional exercise of elections denoted by the Constitution as na-tional. More than this, the Republican party tional. More than this, the Republican party holds as the cardinal point in its creed that the Government should by every means known to the Constitution protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction, the Republican party gave the ballot to the emancipated slave as his right and defense. A large increase in the number of members of Congress and of the Electoral College from former slave-holding States was the immediate result. slave-holding States was the immediate result The history of recent years abounds in evidence that in many ways and in many places, especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control, the very men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation was efvery men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation was ef-fected have been debarred and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Con-stitution in so many words denies or abridges the exercise of their political rights, but bodies employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denied its share in governing the counfrom the enfranchisement of a race now denied its share in governing the country, wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the Government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full the floor and temporarily rendered him insensible. When he recovered it was ascertained that between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in currency, lying on top of the counter, had disappeared.

DR. TANNER on the 22d at noon entered upon the twenty-fifth day of his fasting. He complained somewhat of vertigo

The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. Surely no man should be the incumbent of an of-nce the duties of which he is for a cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in ability, fidelity to perform, who is lacking in ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of various reformatory schemes which have been suggested and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity and even above general business capacity and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may be properly conformed in the main to such as regulate the conduct of public service may be properly conformed in the main to such as regulate the conduct of succe-sfui private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough. These views, which I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution, which of course I approve. I will add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think, and speak, and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully and fully discuarges all his official daties.

fully and fully discourges all his official duties. The resumption of specie-payments—one of the fruits of the Republican policy—has brought a return of abundant presperity and the settlement of many distracting questions. The resto ation of sound money, the large re-duction of our public debt and the burden of interest, the aigh advancement of the public credit—all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its legitimate function for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of the currency are simple of these elements of the currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated coin, no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether of metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

The value of popular education can hardly be ove stated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confided to the voluntary effort and individual action of the severa States, they should be encouraged so far as the Constitution permits by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of a whole country demand that the advantages of our common-school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the Nation of the States should be devoted to the support of secturian schools.

secturian schools.

Such changes should be made in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened injustry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands.

The Government should aid works of internal improvement, national in their chart. ternal improvement, national in their character, and should promote the development of our water courses and harbors wherever the

general interests of commerce require. Four years ago, as now, the Nation stood on the threshold of a Presidential election, and the Republican party, in soliciting a contin-uance of its ascendency, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen the claims which it its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen the claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country. On the other hand, considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if success attend them, must chiefly come from the united support of that section which sought the forcible disruption of the Union, and which, according to all the teachings of our past history, will demand accendency in the councils of the party to whose triumph it will have made by far the largest contribution. There is the gravest reason for the apprehension that exorbitant claims upon the public Treasury, by no means limited to the hundreds of millions already covered by bills introduced in Congress within the past four years, would be successfully urged if the Democratic party should succeed in supplementing its present control of the National Legislature by electing the Executive also.

There is danger in intrusting the control of the whole insemaking power of the Government to a party which has in almost every southern State repudiated oblightions quite as secred as those to which the faith of the Nation now stands pledged.

I do not doubt that success awaits the Republican party, and that fits triumph will assure a just, economical and patriotic administration. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

To the Hon, George F, Hoar, President of the

vant, C. A. ARTH R.
To the Hon. George F. Hoar, President of the
Republican National Convention.

### An Author in Close Quarters.

EARLY in 1859 Charles Collins wrote a book about the then unknown country Colorado, and Pike's Peak, in which he gave a glowing picture of the whole re-gion. This book had a good deal to do with stimulating emigration. After the rush to Pike's Peak had been going on for some time, Collins, with the late A. D. Richardson, set out for that place. Collins kept distributing his book all along the route and collecting his subscriptions at the ranches previously cangone out weeks before, seemed to be returning. Their wagons no longer bore the bold inscription, "Pike's Peak or Bust," but it was transformed to the effect, "Pike's Peak or Bust," but it was transformed to the effect, "Pike's Peak or Bust," but it was transformed to the effect, "Pike" and the effect of the emigrants, who had fare)—"Very much obliged, mum, but we ain't allowed to take any perquisites whatever, mum!"—London Punch. vassed, until after some days of travel travelers, unaware of the depth of cha-grin and significance behind this, raked in by the insatiable space.— thought little of it until they had tra-Whitehall Times. up at that night. Collins, who was well towers .- Detroit Free Press. acquainted with Morrow, got some dis-

Collins, as he drove up to Morrow's Ranche, was considerably surprised at the sight. The place was every where swarming with miners and emigrants, all excited and savage about something or another. There was loud talking every where, and loud threats about somebody who in every breath came in for the most violent and bitter execra- year old."-Syracuse Sunday Times. tion. Collins was about to toss one of his books to Morrow, who came forward hastily when he saw him, and getting up close to him he said, in a voice husky with suppressed excitement:
"Collins, git!"

"What do you mean?" said Collins, excited.

cited ranchman, as he waved his hands

and disappeared. Collins, now thoroughly aroused, thrust his book back under his seat and reward of \$2,000 for the bodies of Collins and Richardson, dead or alive.
Having heard that they would be along that way they had come to a stop at only hear him."—Rochester Express. Morrow's Ranche and secured a couple of ropes, intending to hang them.

Collins quietly slid down from his buggy and sauntered out to the edge of question crossed his mind, where leisurely. It required but an instant for Collins to inform him of the true state of affairs, hearing which he was not less frightened than Collins himself. The result was that they struck off on a new route, and finally reached Denver without further adventure. Denver was then a settlement of about one thousand inhabitants, all living in tents. Soon after their arrival there the two preempted 120 acres of land each. Becoming disgusted afterward, they threw up the land again. To this day Collins brings his fist down on his knee and says with an empatic air of comic regret: "And fools that we were, this land is now the heart of the town and sold in less then ten years afterward for a thousand dollars an acre."

## A Diet of Eggs.

Considering the enormous quantities of eggs which are imported annually from France into this country, it would seem not only that the business of poultry farming is better understood across the Channel than it is here, but and laying due stress upon the large proportion of albuminous matter contained in it, Dr. Valoureux goes on to of preparing them for the table, the most wholesome is that of simply boilhas it. But it is necessary even in accepting this rule to qualify it by adding much less digestible. Another injunction is that the eggs should not be eaten without taking some wine or other liquid at the same time; and the Doctor recounts a story of a certain modern that an egg is equivalent to a quarter of

a pound of meat. Apropos of this latter warning the known it, a very modern Devonshire offends them to the soul. story of a laborer who was ordered by the village doctor to eat eggs, and whose employer gave him a shilling to enable him to comply with the e orders

A NEGRO family near Montgomery.

Ala., were taken ill, and a voudon doctor was called in. He said that snakes instead of being any better, was a great deal worse; and further inquiries elicited London Globe.

damaging to beasts as to man. Be care- of his knowledge and power, and ful with your teams-

### PITH AND POINT.

WE meet a great many warm friends during the heated term .- Boston Tran-

When the rheumatism catches a man by the legs it is only trying to lay something up for a rainy day.—N. O. Pica-

THERE is no use locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. When you see the thunder-clouds is the time to drink up the milk .- Danbury News. CONSCIENTIOUS conductor (declining a tract which was offered him with his

effect, "Pike's Peak Busted." The two captured by diamonds; middle age is

versed about one-half the route, 300 SEVENTY-EIGHT million lead pencils miles from St. Joseph. Here was a fa-mous stopping place, known as Jack All but one million were worn out by Morrow's Ranch, a place where Collins the idiots who left their names in railand Richardson had determined to put road depots, church belfries and city hall

A PHILADELPHIA clerk who is sometance ahead of Richardson, in whose what smarter than his employer was wagon, beside himself and the driver, were a number of emigrants, also bent on trying the new country.

Collins, as he drove up to Morrow's have a rest."—Chicago Inter-Ocean. Going home from church, she re-marked to her husband: "Did you notice

that baldheaded man in front of us, and how young he looked? I never saw any one so young before with a bald head." Then he shut her up by replying: "My dear, I was baldheaded before I was a One hour after an "old master" had

painted the name of a patent medicine on a big rock a cow came along, licked it off, and died before sundown. When the simple name of a medicine kills a cow, human beings want to beware of the stuff itself. A cow was never killed by licking the name of a patent medi-"Git out of here quick," said the ex-ted ranchman, as he waved his hands can be recommended.—Norristown Her-

A MAN, his wife and daughter, went into a lawyer's office recently to arrange bade his driver get out and mingle with for a mutual separation. The man had the crowd and find what was the matter. some education, but the woman was some education, but the woman was In a few minutes the driver returned evidently illiterate. The lawyer asked with a face white as a ghost, and told what the difference between them was. Collins that the miners were offering a The man replied: "Incompatibility of The man replied: "Incompatibility of temper." The wife and daughter fell

PLANTATION PROVERBS .- One-eyed mule can't be handled on de bline side. Moon may shine, but a lightered knot's buggy and sauntered out to the edge of mighty handy. De pig dat runs off wid the crowd. Here he heard himself and de year er corn gets little mo' dan de Richardson denounced in the most un-sparing manner. Seeing there was no time to lose, he instructed his driver to strike another route, while he himself kithen. "Tween de bug and de bee-circled around the crowd until he martin taint hard to tell who's gwinter reached some tall grass, when he took to his heels. After running for more don't count wen his head's cold. You'd than a mile he stopped. Like a flash se mo' er de mink ef he know'd whare was Richardson? He turned around and struck across diagonally for the old route, in reaching which, some distance from Morrow's Ranche, he presently met Richardson's team moving along hog ain't in luck.—Atlanta Constitution.

## Comedy and Tragedy.

It is a matter of general observation

that a comedy, especially if a society play, will assemble at a theater, a more refined audience than a tragedy will. The people gathered at a tragedy are probably not less intellectual than those drawn together to witness a comedy, but the latter come from a higher social level, and consist more noticeably of our wealthy, cultured, and what are called fashionable people. There are several reasons to account for this anomaly. A tragedy, to those who aspire, who suffer, who struggle, who have the bitterness of disappointment, who carry passionate yearnings and unspoken griefs, who instead of the dar-lings, are the forsaken of Fortune-to these a tragedy is often their own sympathetic cry of pain. The tumultuous passion of a play reflects their silent but keenly-experienced emotions. The grief within them that longs so often for voice discovers adequate expression; across the Channel than it is here, but also that the English are even more fond the hero is a reflected self-sympathy; than the French of this article of food. and the surrender of the troubled soul It is not uninteresting to have the opin- under such conditions to the troubles of ion of a popular medical writer in another becomes, not an addition, but France upon the merits and demerits of a transposition of sorrows. As the a diet of eggs. After explaining the great mass of mankind carry within chemical composition of a hen's egg, them sharp discontents, those who are imaginative and sympathetic find in the passions of tragedy that relief and that pleasure we have described. But our assert that some prudence should be ex-ercised in indulging an appetite for eggs. wealth, success, fortune, and social cul-Of all the six hundred different modes ture, our men of ripe fruition, who stand approved and crowned in men's eyesthese have no hidden passions to awaken. ing them a la coq, as the French phrase They are for the most part busy with affairs, absorbed in professional or other duties, and are not susceptible to the inthat the egg should not be boiled too fluence of sentiment. Trained to submuch, as in such case it becomes very due emotion, and to experience either disaster or success with well-bred calmness, they rather disdain the rant and convulsion of a tragedy-hero's passion. Smooth, calm, possessed, they have no sympathy with emotion that bursts out Blue Beard who was said to have killed four or five wives successively by inducing them every morning to eat two eggs without drinking any thing at all. Moreover eggs are not to be devoured in large quantities at a time, unless the person making the experiment wishes to have a painful experience of the maxim that an egg is equivalent to a quarter of to the romantic. The smooth, polished and elegant declamation of Talma or Kemble might please them, but the Frenchman might have added, if he had frenzied passion of a robustious actor

without going to any unwarrantable ex- were the cause of the trouble, that their pense. A few days afterward the good- eggs were in the air and water about natured employer called to ask how the sufferer was. He had followed out the them for \$100. His price was deemed too high. Then the doctor made a pass natured employer called to ask how the the place, and that he would destroy in the air with his hand, and showed two toy "Egytian snake eggs," of the kind familiar to children at the North. These the fact that he had bought eighteen eggs with his shilling, and had at once set to and finished them at a sitting.—

familiar to children at the North. These had been floating imperceptibly in the air he said. He touched a match to them and uttered some gibberish, while CLOSE training and hard labor are as the "snakes" were rapidly extending themselves. This was satisfactory proof was paid the \$100.